

Fiscal Year 2010 Boat Fee Revenues and Expenditures Report



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The logo features the text "BE THE DAM SAFE" in a stylized font. "BE" and "SAFE" are in red, "THE DAM" is in blue, and "SAFE" is in red. To the right of the text is a graphic of a dam with a person falling into the water below it. The text "THE DROP CAN BE DEADLY" is written vertically on the right side of the graphic.

Department of Natural Resources
Conservation and Recreation Division
December 31, 2010
Patricia Boddy, Interim Director



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, in order to provide for continued outreach and resources to the citizens of Iowa, the Iowa General Assembly amended Iowa Code Chapter 462A.52 to increase boat registration fees for all types of watercraft, to change the registration cycle, and to begin requiring the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to report on increased revenues and how they are expended until December 31, 2013. This is the fourth such annual report with fiscal year 2010 starting the next 3-year cycle for boater registration funds. This report includes data for FY10 and estimates for the upcoming two years of the cycle compared to the base year in 2006. Please see Addendum C at the end of this report for information about the first 3-year cycle that covers 2007, 2008 and 2009 (“Fiscal Year 2009 Boat Fees and Expenditure Report Executive Summary”).

The increased fees are required to be used to control the spread of aquatic invasive species, the administration of enforcement of navigation laws and for water safety upon the inland waters of the state. The mandate required the Department to submit a report to the General Assembly by December 31 of each year beginning in 2007. It was directed that the report contain, but is not limited to, summarizing the activities of the Department on:

1. Administering and enforcing programs to control aquatic invasive species
2. Administering and enforcing navigation laws and water safety
3. Amount of revenues collected as a result of fee increases
4. Detail of how the revenues were expended
5. Amount and source of all other funds expended
6. Detail of how the funds were expended
7. The amount and source of other funds expended for the above purposes.

Revenues: Comparisons and projections

When boat fees were increased in the 2005 legislative session, the registration period also was changed from two years to three years. For planning purposes, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources must now plan revenues over three years.

Table 1

Previous Revenues Under Two-year Registration Periods				
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Boat fees	\$2,563,493	\$372,481	\$2,611,295	\$387,908
Federal match	\$1,298,443	\$1,296,070	\$1,411,585	\$1,533,266
TOTAL REVENUES	\$3,861,936	\$1,668,551	\$4,022,880	\$1,921,174

Boat fees generated an average of \$1,483,794 per year (see Table 1) during the last four years of the two-year registration cycle. With fee increases and the first three years of actual record, boat fees average \$2,452,304 per year (see Table 2) under the three-year

registration cycle. Fiscal Year 2010 is the start of the second three-year registration cycle since the fee increase. Note that the estimated second and third years of the cycle are much lower than the first year. Most boats are re-registered in the first year (FY10), and only new registrations occur in the other two years (FY11 and FY12), resulting in much lower revenue those two years.

Table 2
Collected Revenues, FY2010 and estimated revenues ,2011 and 2012

	FY10 (Collected)	FY 11 (Estimated)	FY12 (Estimated)	3-Years of Revenue
Boat fees	\$6,144,334	\$812,672	\$399,906	\$7,356,912
Federal match	\$1,491,627	1,496,664	\$1,526,664	\$4,514,955
TOTAL REVENUES	\$7,635,961	\$2,309,336	\$1,926,570	\$11,871,867

With three years of collected annual actual increase in boat fees, the average increase of boat fees is \$968,510 in additional state revenue per year over the base year. Over a three-year cycle (FY10-12) an estimated average total of \$3,957,289 is available to expend per year in state and federal monies on boating related activities eligible to be funded from the boat registration fees. Federal funds include the safety and education portion and motorboat access portion from the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program, and Aquatic Invasive Species matching funds.

Expenditures: Comparisons and Projections

For the purposes of this report, the final year under the previous fee structure, fiscal year 2006, will be the baseline year to measure future years' expenditures. The state salary adjustment each year will be added to the baseline figure, so current programs remain sustainable

Table 3
General Expenditure Categories

	Base FY 06	FY 10
Printing	\$60,274	\$118,710
Boat Safety	*\$2,036,904	*\$2,409,618
Boat infrastructure maintenance/mgt	\$749,406	\$859,951
Aquatic Invasive Species	\$164,556	\$554,295
Water Trails and Dam Safety	\$10,410	\$178,170
Boater Education	\$0	\$106,054
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,021,550	\$4,226,798

*Includes the coded boating time of full time officers and the time of seasonal water patrol officers, and associated expenses. See Tables 10, 11 and 12.

Table 4

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY10			
	FY06	FY10	Increase over baseline year
Aquatic Invasive Species program	\$164,556	\$554,295	\$389,739
Expanded Enforcement & Safety programs			
Water Patrol Officers (temporary/seasonal)	*\$0	\$142,584	\$142,584
Patrol Boats	\$65,182	\$98,821	\$33,639
Boater Education program		\$106,054	\$106,054
Water Trails & Dam Public Hazard program	\$10,410	\$178,170	\$167,760
Enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation	\$1,971,722	\$2,168,213	\$196,491
**Boating recreation and safety infrastructure maintenance and management	\$749,405	\$859,951	\$110,546
Printing expenditures	\$60,274	\$118,710	\$58,436
TOTAL	\$3,021,549	\$4,226,798	\$1,205,249

*Water patrol officers in FY06 were included in the “baseline enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation.” This report starts tracking WPO additions starting in FY07. Please see the note for Table 3.

**Neither the Law Enforcement Bureau nor the Fisheries Bureau has land management or maintenance capacity. The Wildlife Bureau manages and maintains state motor boat access areas, boat ramps, and docks in cooperation with the other bureaus. Note that 75% of the total is Federal Aid in Sport Fish Motorboat Access funds.

Table 5

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY10		
FY06	FY10	Totals
\$3,021,550	\$4,226,798	Expenditures
	\$1,205,249	Increase over baseline year
	+208,314	Comparison to \$996,935 average increase required by code

Over the first four years of the increase authorized by the 2005 legislation, the department has spent over the target increase for boating safety and aquatic invasive species control by +1,554,764.

More detailed reporting of program-level expenses follow in this report.

Aquatic Invasive Species Expenditures

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Invasive Species Program (DNR-AIS) is responsible for monitoring and managing aquatic invasive species (AIS) in Iowa. Goals of the DNR-AIS as stated in the “Plan for the Management of Aquatic Nuisance Species in Iowa” are:

- I. Minimize the risk of further introductions of AIS into the state of Iowa.
- II. Limit the spread of established populations of AIS into uninfested waters in Iowa.
- III. Eradicate or control to a minimum level of impact the harmful ecological, economic, social, and public health impacts resulting from infestations of AIS in Iowa.



Priority AIS in Iowa include Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*), bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), brittle naiad (*Najas minor*), and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

This report reflects expenditures for FY10; however, seasonal staff and survey information is from the summer of 2010 (i.e., May through August). Actions utilized to detect, manage, and prevent the introduction and spread of AIS in Iowa in FY 10 included employing seasonal staff, developing partnerships to coordinate AIS activities, increasing public awareness of AIS, managing AIS infestations, and monitoring for early detection of AIS. Major accomplishments included the following.

- Employed 18 seasonal Natural Resources Aides and 3 summer Water Patrol Officers
- Conducted 7,314 watercraft inspections reaching over 21,000 people
- Supported 16 partnerships and cooperative projects
- Distributed brochures, identifications cards, banners, posters, tattoos, maps, and regulations booklets statewide
- Leased 14 billboards with AIS prevention messages on interstate and state highways
- Reached statewide audiences regarding AIS prevention with a public television documentary, travelers information system radio broadcast, radio advertisements, local television programming, news releases, radio and television interviews, and presentations
- Supported volunteer watercraft inspection program in Dickinson County

- Chemically treated 19 waterbodies with Eurasian watermilfoil or brittle naiad
- Surveyed vegetation in 83 waterbodies
- Posted signs at accesses of waterbodies infested with AIS
- Surveyed zebra mussels in Clear Lake and Lake Rathbun
- Placed zebra mussel veliger settlement samplers in 24 lakes and reservoirs statewide
- Sampled water for zebra mussel veligers in Clear Lake, Lake Rathbun and the Mississippi, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Cedar, and Iowa Rivers
- Surveyed Asian carp below the Lake Red Rock dam
- Supported Iowa State University study of Clear Lake
- Purchased equipment for DNR Fisheries management stations to prevent the spread of AIS during operations

Aquatic Invasive Species Program Personnel and Activities

A Natural Resources Biologist has coordinated the DNR-AIS since 2000, and a permanent, full-time Natural Resources Technician was added in October 2006. During the summer of 2010, the equivalent of 3 Water Patrol Officers and 16 Natural Resources Aides conducted watercraft inspections and 2 Natural Resources Aides surveyed waterbodies for AIS across the state. Prior to the summer of 2007, the DNR-AIS only hired 2-3 seasonal employees who split their time between watercraft inspections and AIS surveys. Watercraft inspectors discussed inspecting watercraft for AIS with operators from May through September 2010. They collected information on AIS presence and location, watercraft type and state of registration, number of people, last and next waterbody visited, and operator familiarity with Eurasian watermilfoil, brittle naiad, zebra mussels, Asian carp, and Iowa’s AIS law. Trailer stickers reminding boaters to prevent the spread of AIS were given to each operator after inspection. The table below summarizes the watercraft inspection effort of the DNR-AIS for the past five summers.



Table 6

Watercraft Inspection Efforts		
	2006	2010
Seasonal Employees	3 PT	19 FT
Watercraft Inspected	791	7,314
Personal Contacts	2,350	21,076
Waterbodies	16	71

DNR-AIS staff supported several partnerships and working groups in FY10:

- Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force
- Mississippi River Basin Panel on ANS
- Missouri River ANS Work Group
- Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) Invasive Species Committee (Vice Chair)
- AFWA Biofuels Work Group
- National Invasive Species Awareness Week (Steering Committee Member)

- Iowa DNR Fisheries Bureau Aquatic Plant Removal and Introduction Work Group
- Iowa DNR Fisheries Bureau Inland Commercial Fishing Work Group
- Iowa DNR Fisheries and Wildlife Bureaus Shallow Lakes Work Group
- Midwest Invasive Plant Network
- Mississippi River Mussel Coordination Team
- Iowa Wildlife Action Plan Wildlife Management Work Group
- Iowa Wildlife Action Plan Wildlife Work Group
- Iowa Wildlife Action Plan Fish Work Group
- Diversity Action Taskforce
- Iowa Chapter of the American Fisheries Society

During the summer of 2010, the DNR-AIS again partnered with the Iowa Great Lakes Water Safety Council and the lake protective associations on a volunteer watercraft inspection program. The program was designed to supplement efforts of the 6 DNR seasonal staff who conduct watercraft inspections at boat ramps on Dickinson County lakes. The DNR-AIS provided training and supplies for the volunteers. Each lake protective association appointed a lake coordinator for volunteers to contact to schedule their times and locations. The number of volunteers has declined annually since the program began in 2008.

Aquatic Invasive Species Outreach Materials

The DNR-AIS has different types of outreach materials targeting boaters and anglers in Iowa. In addition to signs posted at all boat access sites and information on the Iowa DNR website, the following informational materials were distributed during watercraft inspections, to all Iowa DNR Fisheries regional and field offices, during the Iowa State Fair, at state and county parks and nature centers, at businesses (e.g., marinas, bait shops, sporting good stores), and at presentations and field days.

- Help Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers brochure
- Zap the Zebra brochure
- AIS identification cards
- Keep a Lookout for New Invasive Aquatic Plants in the Midwest flyer
- Don't Dump Your Bait posters
- 2010 Iowa Fishing Regulations booklet
- Handbook of Iowa Boating Laws and Responsibilities
- Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers tattoos, koozies, sun kits
- Spirit Lake, East Okoboji, West Okoboji boaters' maps with car wash locations



The DNR-AIS also provided information through 14 billboards posted along interstate and state highways near high-use and infested waterbodies in Iowa. The 14 billboards leased in 2010 were an increase over 2 that had been leased prior to 2007, 5 leased in 2007, 9 leased in 2008, and 12 in 2009. Twelve new banners with one of the billboard

images were produced and displayed near boat ramps in areas of the state without billboards and at outdoor events.

The Public Television series *Insights* produced and distributed a 6-minute documentary and accompanying PSA on AIS in Iowa. A web-encoded version of each will be available for viewing on the updated Iowa DNR website in 2011.

Exhibits at the 2010 Iowa State Fair included a poster, live Asian carp, and Eurasian watermilfoil, brittle naiad, and zebra mussel specimens.

Statewide audiences were targeted with news releases regarding Asian carp and Eurasian watermilfoil in Iowa, volunteer opportunities within the Iowa DNR, and before the July 4th holiday. DNR-AIS staff were also interviewed for radio programs, television stories, and newspaper articles regarding AIS identification and prevention and participated in several fishing and outdoor events.

DNR-AIS staff gave presentations about AIS in a variety of settings in FY10, including:

- Iowa Chapters of the American Fisheries Society and the Wildlife Society Annual Meeting
- Iowa Pesticide Applicators Continuing Education Training
- Iowa DNR Fisheries Natural Resource Aides Training
- Iowa DNR Law Enforcement Water Patrol Officer Training
- Iowa Great Lakes Water Volunteer Training
- AIS-HACCP Training (Nebraska, Iowa)
- Southwest District County Conservation Board Employees Annual Meeting
- Iowa State University Student Chapter of the American Fisheries Society Meeting
- Mills Fleet Farm Kids Fishing Day
- Ding Darling Day at the Mississippi River Museum
- Taking the Road Less Traveled: A Career Conference for Girls
- Outdoor Journey for Girls Workshop
- Becoming an Outdoors Woman Workshop
- Conservation Leaders for Tomorrow Workshop
- Des Moines Isaak Walton League Meeting
- Cedar Rapids Middle School Career Day
- Madrid Elementary Career Day
- Boone High School Career Fair

Data collected during watercraft inspections indicates that public awareness of AIS in Iowa has increased as a result of DNR-AIS outreach activities. Fifty-one percent of boaters interviewed in 2001 said that they were familiar with invasive species. By 2009, that number had increased to 80% statewide. Northwest Iowa has more intensive public outreach efforts compared to other regions in Iowa, and 92% of the boaters interviewed there in 2010 were aware of invasive species.

Aquatic Invasive Species Management and Monitoring

DNR Fisheries staff cooperated with DNR-AIS staff to chemically treat 19 Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) and brittle naiad (BN) infestations in 2010.

- Camp Sunnyside Pond (Polk County), EWM
- Mill Creek Lake(O'Brien County), EWM
- Percival Lake (Fremont County), EWM
- Scott South Pond (Fremont County), EWM
- Sweet Marsh/Martens Lake (Bremer County), EWM
- Casey Lake (Tama County), BN
- Crawford Creek Lake (Ida County), BN
- Dog Creek Lake (O'Brien County), BN
- Floyd County Conservation Board Pond (Floyd County), BN
- Grundy County Lake (Grundy County), BN
- Koutny Pond (Buchanan County), BN
- Lake Hendricks (Howard County), BN
- Lake MacBride (Johnson County), BN
- Little Sioux Park Lake (Woodbury County), BN
- Mile Hill Lake (Mills County), BN
- Moorehead Park Pond (Ida County), BN
- Morris Park Pond (Lucas County), BN
- Nelson Park Lake (Crawford County), BN
- Yellow Smoke Lake (Crawford County), BN

Natural Resource Aides surveyed aquatic vegetation in 83 Iowa waterbodies in June, July, and August 2010 to monitor for new AIS infestations. Species lists and aquatic vegetation maps were completed for each waterbody surveyed. Fisheries and wildlife biologists and county conservation board staff also monitored aquatic vegetation in their areas during management activities. Four new infestations of brittle naiad and no new infestations of Eurasian watermilfoil were discovered in Iowa in 2010.

- Belva-Deer Ponds (Keokuk County), BN
- Great Western Park Pond (Carroll County), BN
- Plainfield Lake (Bremer County), BN
- Sweet Marsh/Martens Lake (Bremer County), BN

The table below summarizes aquatic vegetation monitoring and aquatic invasive plant management for the past five summers.

Table 7

Vegetation Monitoring and Treatment Efforts of the DNR-AIS		
	2006	2010
Seasonal Employees	3 PT	2 FT
Waterbodies Surveyed	65	83
Waterbodies Treated	12	19

Signs are posted at all AIS-infested waterbodies alerting the public about the species present and how to prevent its spread. Eurasian watermilfoil has been identified in 42 waterbodies, including private ponds, in Iowa since 1993, and brittle naiad has been identified in 44 waterbodies since 2003.

Iowa had two interior lakes with known infestations of zebra mussels: Clear Lake (Cerro Gordo County) and Lake Delhi (Delaware County). Zebra mussels were first discovered in Lake Delhi in 2006, and a high-density population became established from the dam upstream to the outlet of Turtle Creek. The failure of the Lake Delhi dam in 2010 eliminated the zebra mussel population in the lake. It is unknown if a population is surviving in the river channel; however, zebra mussel veligers have been sampled in the Maquoketa River below Lake Delhi since 2007. Monitoring will continue in the Maquoketa River to determine the status of zebra mussel distribution and reproduction.

Zebra mussels were first discovered in Clear Lake in 2005. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff have surveyed zebra mussel densities in Clear Lake each summer since 2006 by counting individuals attached to rock substrate. In 2010, over 95% of the rocks had attached zebra mussels, and zebra mussels were colonizing on each other and on aquatic plants. Zebra mussel densities ranged from 7-70 adults and 0-18 juveniles per square inch in June and 2-33 adults and 0-28 juveniles per square inch in August. In comparison, a total of 12 zebra mussels were found during the same survey in 2006. A water sample collected during the June 2010 survey had 88 zebra mussel veligers per quart of water. Settlement samplers placed in the lake also help determine zebra mussel population size and distribution.

In October 2007, zebra mussels were discovered on a boat that had been transported from the Mississippi River and moored at a marina on Lake Rathbun (Appanoose County) since late June. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff found no zebra mussels in the lake at that time. Staff conducted dive surveys in 2008, 2009, and 2010 and also found no zebra mussels in the marina or surrounding areas although high water levels hampered the surveys. Additionally, no zebra mussels have been observed on veliger settlement samplers placed in Lake Rathbun each summer since 2008. Very low numbers of veligers (0.05-0.5 per quart) were collected, however, in water samples collected in June and August 2010. Monitoring will continue to determine if an adult population is established in the lake.

DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff placed about 75 zebra mussel veliger settlement samplers in 24 lakes and reservoirs in Iowa in 2010 to monitor for early detection of zebra mussels. Lakes with samplers included Big Creek Lake (Polk County), Black Hawk Lake (Sac County), Coralville Lake (Johnson County), East Okoboji Lake (Dickinson County), Lake Hendricks (Howard County), Lake Macbride (Johnson County), Pleasant Creek Lake (Linn County), Saylorville Lake (Polk County), Spirit Lake (Dickinson County), Storm Lake (Buena Vista County), West Okoboji Lake (Dickinson County), and lakes in the Cedar River floodplain (Bremer, Blackhawk, Linn Counties). No zebra mussels were attached to any of the samplers.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota DNR, Wisconsin DNR, Illinois DNR, Iowa DNR and National Park Service staff collected zebra mussel veliger samples from the Upper Mississippi River and selected tributaries during July and August 2010 to monitor trends in abundance and peak veliger production. In Iowa, DNR staff collected samples below Lock and Dam 10 through 18 and from the Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon,

Iowa, and Cedar Rivers. Similar to the Maquoketa River, the Cedar River has the influence of Clear Lake on its zebra mussel population. During high water, the outlet of Clear Lake flows into Willow Creek and then to the Winnebago River, Shell Rock, and Cedar Rivers. Low densities of veligers were found in samples from each of those rivers in 2009. It is unknown if the veligers came from Clear Lake, or if there are adult populations within these rivers. Sample analysis is not complete for 2010.

Bighead carp have been reported throughout southern and central Iowa in large and small tributaries of both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Silver carp are found in the Missouri River, Big Sioux River, Mississippi River, Des Moines River as far upstream as the Red Rock dam, and Chariton River below Lake Rathbun. Large numbers of silver carp were observed throughout the spring and summer jumping below the Lake Red Rock and Lake Rathbun dams.



Iowa State University began a water quality and fisheries study for Clear Lake in 2007 that includes monitoring zebra mussel veliger and adult densities and distribution. The DNR-AIS Program provides \$10,000 annually for this 4-year project that is also supported by DNR lake restoration and water quality monitoring funds.

In FY10, the DNR-AIS purchased six trammel nets for three fisheries management stations to monitor the spread of Asian carp in Iowa rivers and reservoirs. The DNR-AIS also purchased a heated power washer for the last fisheries management station that did not have one to aid in cleaning boats and equipment to prevent the spread of AIS during daily operations. Additional equipment purchased included herbicide applicators for AIS treatments, filter bags for the Fairport Fish Hatchery to help prevent zebra mussels from entering the hatchery ponds, and SCUBA equipment for underwater monitoring and sampling of zebra mussels and other AIS.

Table 8

Aquatic Invasive Species Expenditures		
	FY06	FY10
Personnel	\$85,234	\$334,064
Travel Expenses	\$4,915	\$7,925
State Vehicle Operation and Depreciation	\$3,281	\$3,459*
Office Supplies	\$399	\$852
Facility Maintenance Supplies	\$26	\$10,841
Equipment Maintenance Supplies	\$2,936	\$8,006
Ag Supplies	\$42,751	\$48,148

	Other Supplies	\$100	\$7,671	
	Printing	\$477	\$1,299	
	Uniforms	\$455	\$248	
	Postage	\$536	\$22	
	Communications	\$651	\$775	
	Rentals	\$0	\$0	
	Professional Services	\$0	\$35,494	
	Outside Services	\$595	\$352	
	Advertising/Publishing	\$11,390	\$46,697	
	Reimbursement	\$0	\$24	
	Equipment	\$1,042	\$6,853	
	Indirects	\$9,768	\$41,475	
* \$18,386	Total	\$164,556	\$554,295	in vehicle

depreciation was credited back to the DNR-AIS budget in FY10.

Boating Navigation Enforcement and Water Safety Expenditures

Conservation Officer Activities

During the summer months, Conservation Officers around the state use a variety of enforcement techniques to keep our waterways safe for all ages.

Several group enforcement efforts on Iowa's 19,000 miles of interior rivers are conducted annually and known as river sweeps. This technique allows officers to start at a specific point and continue downstream contacting all recreationalists and educating everyone regarding all aspects of navigation.

BWI Enforcement



Boating While Intoxicated (BWI) enforcement is a continual focus every year for Officers. Iowa participated in "Operation Dry Water" on June 26-27, 2010, a National campaign that saturated the waterways and airwaves with heightened enforcement and information on the effects and dangers of boating and drinking.

More than 50 officers participated in this two day event, contacting 1,112 boaters, performing safety equipment checks on

266 vessels and issuing 85 citations/warnings. Throughout the summer, a total of 26 BWI arrests were made by officers, working on additional coordinated BWI enforcement projects.

Flooding Across Iowa

Conservation Officers spent many hours helping North Central Iowa after flooding occurred in early August. Officers assisted towns flooded by the Des Moines River, the Skunk, the Boone, Indian Creek, and Squaw Creek. Conservation Officers also helped in the town of Colo and in the city of Ames during those significant flooding events. Officers evacuated and rescued people, did welfare checks, transported medical supplies and personnel, helped sandbag, provided traffic control, patrolled, assisted in public relations, and clean-up efforts.



Water Safety Contacts

Annually, officers conduct navigation enforcement and water safety programs. A safety event is conducted with the Clear Lake Schools and third grade students to encourage the young students to be safe around water and the importance of wearing a life jacket. Every year over 110 kids meet with Conservation Officers in Cerro Gordo County and learn the importance of life jackets. “It won’t save a life, if it isn’t worn!”



Table 9

Law Enforcement Boating Activities	
Calendar Year*	Totals
2006	
Navigation Contacts	40,033
Navigation Citations	1,941
Special Events Patrolled	908
Accident Investigations	60
Boat Iowa Classes Taught	57
Boater Education Hours	3,150
Navigation Enforcement Hours	31,349
2010	
Navigation Contacts	16,021
Navigation Citations	1,378
Special Events Patrolled	176
Accident Investigations	53
Boat Iowa Classes Taught	20
Boater Education Hours	2664
Navigation Enforcement Hours	34,440

Full-Time Conservation Officers

Full-time Conservation Officers spend twenty three percent of their time working on navigation related activities. The chart below lists navigation, boating and aquatic invasive species-related coded expenditures of full time officers.

Table 10

Expenditures for Full-Time Officers		
	FY06	FY 10
Personnel	*\$1,366,842	\$1,514,800
Officer Retirements	\$73,986	\$178,913
Vehicle Depreciation	\$240,916	\$201,711
In State Travel	\$54,495	\$22,334
Communications	\$30,509	\$31,411
Indirects	\$204,974	\$219,044
Totals	\$1,971,722	\$2,168,213

*WPO base costs are included in year FY06. WPO increases are tracked separately in subsequent years in Table 11.

Seasonal Water Patrol Officers (WPO) Program

The Department receives approximately 100 applications each year from potential candidates wanting to work for the Iowa DNR and be a part of the seasonal Water Patrol Officer (WPO) program. The WPO program has been in effect since the 1980s and allows individuals the opportunity to experience working for the Law Enforcement Bureau while performing on-the-water education and navigation enforcement for Iowa's waterways.

The seasonal Water Patrol Officers, serve as a "force multiplier" by assisting full-time officers in the enforcement of all fishing and navigation activities across Iowa. The Department is also able to hire quality candidates from the program as full-time officers. Currently almost half of our Conservation Officers started their careers as seasonal Water Patrol Officers.

The current average expenditures for an individual WPO is \$11,882. This dollar amount includes salaries, equipment, training, meals, lodging, and fuel for patrol boats and depreciation for vehicles.

Table 11

Water Patrol Officer Expenditures Over Base Year			
	FY05 Base Year	*FY06 Additional WPOs Over Base Year	FY10 Additional WPO's Over Base Year
WPOs	22	7	12
Salary		\$51,422	\$11,882
Equipment		\$1,844	
Meals & Lodging		\$6,369	
Training		\$2,917	
Fuel		\$31,838	
TOTAL		\$94,390	\$142,584

* In May of 2006, the Department started 7 seasonal Water Patrol Officers in anticipation of the fee increase. Those 7 seasonal costs are counted as the FY07 increase over base in Table 3.

DNR Patrol Boats

The Law Enforcement Bureau divides the state into 5 districts and employs District Supervisors to manage each area. The supervisors determine specific needs when purchasing large patrol boats based on recreational opportunities, Water Patrol Officers and Law Enforcement Officers available in each district. The patrol boat models vary greatly by make, size, functionality, and cost, based on the need of the district, in order to provide quality navigation enforcement and boating education in each area. Officers use several different types of vessels for navigation enforcement and boating education.

The Department currently has approximately 36 large patrol boats used for navigation enforcement and boating education on Iowa's waterways. The additional revenues continue to enable these vessels to be replaced generally on a 3-5 year maximum schedule.

In Fiscal Year 2010 the Department purchased 2 large patrol boats at a cost of \$98,821.

Table 12

Patrol Boat Expenditures		
	FY06	FY10
228 Edgewater patrol boat		
242 Sportfish patrol boat		
1800 Pro V patrol boat		
1800 Pro V patrol boat		
220 Bay	\$43,285	

Tundra 21	\$21,897	
Stratos 386 XF patrol boat		
Ranger Reata		
Mako 212 Tracker		\$43,862
Mercury 250 Angler		\$54,959
TOTAL	\$65,182	\$98,821

Boater Education

A Boating Education Coordinator was hired after the registration fee increase. Prior to the increase, the Department was unable to provide the staff and attention needed to advance the education program. The DNR relied heavily on other organizations and a handful of employees with a passion for boater education to deliver the program.



The Iowa DNR is now proactive regarding boater education, instead of playing catch up on important trends and safety issues.

Table 13

Boater Education Expenditures		
	FY2006	FY2010
Salary (Boater Education Coordinator)	\$0	\$76,527
State Vehicle Operation & Depreciation	\$0	\$15,531
Internet Fees	\$0	\$0
Replacement Computer		\$0
Office Supplies		\$415
“Kids Fest” Promotion		\$1,812
“Wear It Iowa” Promotion		\$520
“Be Dam Safe” Promotion		\$2,328
Ice Thickness Cards		\$0
Brochures	\$0	\$2,597
Educational DVDs		\$0
Clothing Allowance	\$0	\$313
Travel Expenses	\$0	\$2,423
Novelty Items With Boater Education Messages	\$0	\$3,588

Incentive Awards For Volunteer Instructors	\$0	\$0
LCD Projectors	\$0	\$0
Life Jackets*		\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$106,054

*The life jackets purchased in FY10 are represented under the “Kids Fest” Promotion.

Nationally, Boating Law Administrators and Education Coordinators focus on helping boaters understand and realize the importance of wearing life jackets. The Iowa Legislature, after 5 years of effort, passed a child safety law in 2008 requiring children under 13 to wear a PFD in a moving vessel.



In FY08 the education program created and distributed 500 “Wear It” signs to be placed at each boat ramp located in Iowa.

The 12 x 12 aluminum signs were given to state park personnel and Corps of Engineer facilities to attach the signs on or near the ramps. The Conservation Officers also worked with cities, towns and wildlife areas to ensure that those signs were placed at the remaining boat ramps throughout Iowa.



In FY 10 the Boating Education and Water Trails/Dam Safety programs focused the education effort towards “Low-Head Dams” and partnered with Polk County Conservation Board, Iowa Whitewater Coalition, Des Moines Fire Department, City of Des Moines, and Des Moines Park and Recreation Department. The goal was to educate registered boat owners, in the eight counties surrounding the City of Des Moines, on the dangers of low-head dams and the location of these dams. The year 2010 brought the beginning of a new 3 year

boat registration cycle and an opportunity for the Boater Education program to work with the County Recorders and provide important information to over 50,000 registered boat owners. Each registered boat owner was sent a renewal reminder postcard with a “Be Dam Safe, The Drop Can Be Deadly” sticker attached. When the individuals came into the Recorders Office to renew their boat or order a renewal on-line, they received a “Drowning Machine” brochure, an additional “Be Dam Safe, The Drop Can Be Deadly” sticker, placed on a registration decal holder, and an educational insert showing the location of 13 low-head dams. This multi-layered educational effort provided an important message regarding low-head dam safety to over 50,000 individuals.

Again in FY 10, the education program teamed up with Iowa Health Systems for the “I Got Caught” program, which rewards young people for being safe. The “I Got Caught!” program utilizes law enforcement to “catch” and reward young Iowans practicing good safety habits through helmet and life jacket use. The mission of the program is to prevent traumatic brain injuries on bicycles, scooters, skateboards, and rollerblades, and to promote PFD use. In FY09 the seasonal Water Patrol Officers, full time Conservation Officers and department Park Rangers gave out approximately 25,000 ice cream coupons to young people across the state under this program.

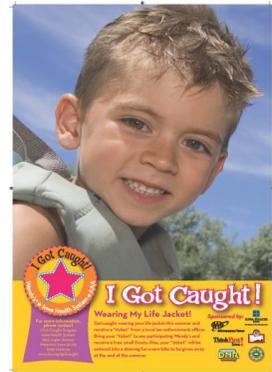


Table 14

Boater Education Certificates		
Year	Students Certified	# of Classes
1999	681	14
2000	629	31
2001	349	13
2002	462	15
2003	1,711	19
2004	1,468	20
2005	1,088	22
2006	545	17
2007	2,298	29
2008	1,964	38
2009	1,642	79
2010	1,660	20

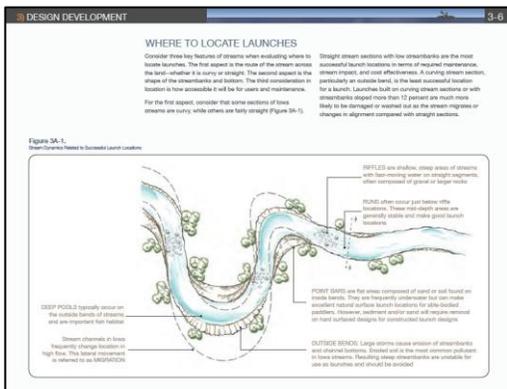
Water Trails and Low-head Dam Public Hazard Program Expenditures

The Iowa DNR water trails and low-head dam public hazard program works statewide to ensure improved navigational safety on waterways throughout Iowa. This is achieved through public education and by developing consistently signed water trails, a warning signage system, navigation maps, accesses, and portage trails around dangerous dams. The Iowa DNR provides funds for and encourages local ownership of water trails throughout Iowa. It also provides technical assistance to communities working to find solutions at aging dams, and provides funds for mitigating dam problems, including safety hazards, fish passage, upstream flooding, and failure-related issues.

In numerous ways, fiscal year 2010 was a year of synthesis, planning, and prioritizing for the Iowa DNR water trails and low-head dam public hazard programs administered by the DNR rivers team.

Planning

The Iowa General Assembly amended Chapter 464A to require the Department to create a low-head dam public hazard program, and to conduct a statewide planning effort for water trails and low-head dams to begin July 1 2008. The planning effort included multiple stakeholder surveys, signage plan development, a dam inventory, and a water trails development manual conducted jointly by Iowa DNR River Programs and the Iowa State University Department of Landscape Architecture.



The water trails development manual contains guidelines on placement and construction of river launches, signage, and portages.

Throughout the year, a new signage system was established; implementation was required for all water trails that had not purchased signs. Signage improvements include a dam warning signage system that is scalable to the size of rivers, a statewide waterway mile marker system similar to interstate highways, and more consistent text and coloring throughout the system.

Program results and projects

The program serves a growing segment of boat users – canoeists and kayakers, as well as more traditional recreational segments, including anglers and powerboaters. National statistics show that canoeists and kayakers have a higher rate of death per capita compared to other boaters.

Two brochures, “SmartStart for Safe Paddling” and “The Drowning Machine” continue to be disseminated to county recorders, boat rental facilities, paddling clubs, local governments, and field staff. This fiscal year, the water trails program completed a Lower Cedar River map and guide, its ninth “Expedition and Fishing Guide” for whole river systems. These maps contain angling information, dam, and boat launch locations. Printing is paid

for cooperatively with the fisheries bureau, and the brochure maps are being disseminated in cooperation with Iowa Welcome Centers, county conservation boards, state parks, and fish hatcheries.



A mileage-based access numbering system provides consistency and reduces “sign clutter” along roadways.

The Rivers’ team was also responsible for prioritizing \$800,000 appropriated for fiscal year 2010 to implement the water trails and low-head dam programs. Of that, \$436,524 was directly granted in local aid for low-head dam mitigations (\$363,476) and water trails (\$80,000). After a request for proposals, the Natural Resources Commission approved a \$210,000 contract with Conservation Corps Iowa to design, implement and construct new warning signage and portages at state-owned dams and coordinate with local communities for portage, access, and campsite construction. Several projects were in design phase by June 30, 2010, with the crew slated to begin in July. The program is established a niche in developing technical expertise in developing small, stable projects along rivers. The remaining \$153,476 was committed to materials, project support, and promotion.

In addition, \$955,000 under the I-Jobs program was appropriated for low-head dam mitigation. Of the total, \$305,000 was committed to local aid, and \$550,000 was committed to state managed dams at Klondike in Lyon County and Littleton in Buchanan County.

Water Trails and Dam Safety At A Glance		
	2006	2010
Total number of individual water trails with state designation, to date	0	13
Miles of water trails designated	0	430
Number of low-head dams with standard warning signage, to date	2	36
Dam-related deaths, calendar year	2	2
Number of maintained portage trails around low-head dams completed, to date	2	28
Number of low-head dams modified or removed for safety purposes, to date	0	1

The program is currently working on 930 miles of additional water trails under active development in 25 counties, in addition to the 249 miles already designated. Eight water trails with a total of 249 miles of routes have been completed and officially designated by the state.

Staffing

The River Programs Director is responsible for overall program direction, which in the current fiscal year involved statewide plan development, collaborating on river survey, assessment, and design work with DNR Engineering, and technical assistance provided to external dam owners. A construction technician continues to plan, develop, and maintain warning signage plans and portage trails, including launches and landings, around these dams. The construction technician also advises other communities on similar projects at their dams and on water trails for budget and conservation oriented access types known as “low impact” accesses. In some cases, Eagle Scouts and other volunteers have led the actual development of these projects. Two seasonal assistants worked to lay out plans, assist with mapping, conduct river assessment field work for dam-related projects, coordinate water trail designations, and install signage and construct portages. Half of one FTE’s time focuses on leading river survey and assessment work at low-head dams. The other half of this position focuses on the Protected Water Areas program, a land

Water trail designation events like this one in Pottwattamie County appeal to a growing segment of outdoor interests and provide opportunities for introducing safety techniques.



conservation program along rivers, and is not within the purview of this report.

Iowa DNR owns or manages seven major dams on navigable streams. As the DNR began encouraging other entities to develop warning signage and portages,

a responsibility emerged to provide adequate warning signage, constructed portages, and to maintain portages.

Expenditures for Water Trails & Dam Safety		
	FY06	FY10
Personnel	\$7,572	\$112,400
Travel Expenses	\$1,038	\$1,727
State Vehicle Operation & Depreciation		\$5,781
Office Supplies		\$2,359
Facility Maintenance Supplies		\$8,895
Equipment Maintenance Supplies		\$2,544
Other Supply (training programs equipment, safety education & outreach materials)		\$9,251
Print and binding	\$1,800	\$4,895
Uniforms		\$1,142
Postage		\$0
Communications		\$2,504
Rentals		\$274
Outside services		\$734
Reimbursement & ITS Reimbursement		\$489
Equipment Inventoriable		\$4,870
Equipment Non Inventoriable		\$4,536
Indirects		\$15,770
TOTAL	\$10,410	\$178,170

Additional program information

One two-day canoe school was offered for naturalists and other agency staff to “train the trainers.” The number of classes was cut this year in response to flat operations budget with increased project work. This skills course responds to a need identified by agencies with canoe fleets that take groups on lakes and river. It provides consistent training for leading safe tours, developing risk management plans, and demonstrating appropriate canoeing skills. Two trainings for canoe liveries using the Professional Paddlesports Association training materials were held in the winter in order to promote safe, responsible enjoyment of streams and lakes.

- Dam warning signs benefit all river users, including anglers and powerboaters.
- Volunteers participate in projects including portage construction, dam-safety outreach, and canoe-campsite construction.

Program outlook

The fiscal year 2010 spent synthesizing, planning, and prioritizing will result in numerous projects being constructed in the fall of 2010 and spring / summer of 2011.

Local Water Trails, Snapshot as of June 30, 2009

Designated	Under Development
1. North Raccoon River WT (Greene)	1. West Fork Des Moines River WT (Emmet)
2. North Raccoon River WT (Dallas)	2. Lizard Creek WT (Webster)
3. Des Moines River WT (Polk)	3. North Skunk River WT (Jasper)
4. Lower Des Moines River WT (Van Buren)	4. Upper Iowa River WT (Howard)
5. Boone River WT (Hamilton)	5. Upper Iowa River WT (Winneshiak)
6. Wapsipinicon River WT (Buchanan)	6. Upper Iowa River WT (Allamakee)
7. Cedar Valley Paddlers Trail (Blackhawk)	7. Yellow River WT (Allamakee)
8. Odessa WT (Louisa)	8. Maquoketa River WT (Jones)
9. Middle/South River WT (Guthrie)	9. Maquoketa River WT (Jackson)
10. Middle/South River WT (Dallas)	10. Iowa River WT (Johnson)
11. Iowa River WT (Hardin)	11. Iowa River WT (Louisa)
12. Wapsipinicon River WT (Clinton)	12. Turkey River WT (Fayette)
13. West Nishnabotna River WT (Pottawattamie)	13. Turkey River WT (Clayton)
	14. Grand River WT (Decatur)
	15. Cedar River WT (Blackhawk)
	16. Raccoon River WT (Sac)
	17. Raccoon River WT (Calhoun)
	18. Raccoon River WT (Carroll)
	19. Des Moines River WT (Boone)
	20. Des Moines River WT (Webster)

Hazard mitigation via removal or modification at several dams, including the lower dam in Charles City, the Vernon Springs Dam on the Turkey River, a dam/crossing on the Yellow River, the Klondike Dam in Lyon County, and the River Valley Park Dam in Ames, are all expected to either be removed and/or converted to rapids in 2010-2011. The statewide plan for low-head dams will be released in the winter of 2010.

More than 180 miles of water trails under development will be designated in FY2011. Before providing additional funds or other resources are committed for new water trails, action steps for 1) implementing the new statewide plan guidelines for signage and other water trail elements and 2) prioritizing future water trails, will be the initial focus.

Boating Recreation Infrastructure Maintenance and Management

The Iowa DNR owns or manages infrastructure for boating recreation across the state. *This infrastructure is integral to safe boating and access to the waters.*



The Law Enforcement Bureau and the Fisheries Bureau do not typically manage land and do not have the staff for this type of maintenance and management. The Wildlife Bureau staff manages and maintains state fishing access areas, boat ramps and docks in cooperation with other bureaus. See the attached Addendum A for the listing of the safe boating access areas managed by the Wildlife Bureau staff. Boating populations, including paddlers, have increased over the years and there is an ever-growing demand for safe, convenient and appropriate boating access areas.

These areas are heavily used for access 9 months of the year, or even more depending on the weather. They require frequent maintenance, especially since most are along river corridors in flood plains. Maintenance and management includes re-rocking areas, cleaning silt from the boat ramps, custodial functions such as removing trash and debris and maintaining signage. In addition to the staff time of the actual work, drive time and driving expenses are included, as Wildlife Headquarters cover 4-6 counties and the areas are remote.

The attached listing of areas represents 182 accesses that qualify for federal boat access funds. There is a detailed federal process to obtain the funds through a formula, and rigorous federal audits on those funds to make sure the boat fees and federal funds are used for the purpose of maintaining safe boat access areas. There are between one and four access ramps for each of the sites that require maintenance. The total cost per access averages out to less than \$5,000 a year in maintenance. The cost of this program is leveraged **75% federal** with 25% boat registration fees.

Table 18

Boat Fee Expenditures for Boating Infrastructure Maintenance & Management (Salaries for labor, contracted services, equipment, signage, publications, etc.)			
	Federal	Boat Fees	Total
FY06 (base year)	\$562,055	\$187,351	\$749,406
FY10	\$644,963	\$214,988	\$859,951

NOTE: These federal funds can only be used for this purpose, and would be forfeit if not matched by boat fees.

Iowa's Marine Fuel Tax (MFT) Program

The Iowa DNR Marine Fuel Tax program is not directly tied to the boat fee revenues and expenditures, but it is a complimentary program. MFT has played a vital role in providing recreational boaters new opportunities as well as maintaining public lakes used by boaters.



- **Revenue from the excise tax on the sale of motor fuel used in watercraft**
The amount of revenue generated by the marine fuel tax legislation equals nine-tenths of one percent of the state excise tax on gas, minus 3% of the marine fuel tax total for administrative costs and minus the amount refunded to commercial fishers based on the gallons of fuel they used.
- **MFT funds are leveraged with a variety of sources including Federal Coast Guard, Corps of Engineers Section 1135, State of Iowa Parks and Institutional Roads Fund, and local city and county conservation funds.**
- **Annual MFT funding historically ranges from \$2.2 to \$2.7 million.** Funds are often “carried forward”, as they are connected with construction projects that might take multiple years to complete.
- **MFT funds are appropriated to the DNR to support and enhance recreational boating. Funded projects may include but are not limited to:**
 1. Dredging and renovation of lakes of this state.
 2. Acquisition, development, and maintenance of access to public boating waters.
 3. Development and maintenance of boating facilities and navigation aids.
 4. Administration, operation, and maintenance of recreational boating activities.
 5. Acquisition, development, and maintenance of recreational facilities associated with recreational boating.
- **Examples of MFT projects:**
 - ◆ Storm Lake (Buena Vista Co.) marina upgrade & expansion
 - ◆ Lynn Lorenzen Access (Cerro Gordo Co.) restroom and parking
 - ◆ Boat dock replacement (various counties)
 - ◆ Honey Creek Resort (Appanoose Co.) marina and boat ramp
- **DNR Water Recreation Access Cost-Share Program**
 - ◆ Around \$100,000 of MFT funds are available in the form of grants to local cities and counties for boat access facilities to lakes and streams.
 - ◆ Projects are funded 75% state to 25% local match
 - ◆ DNR receives grant requests for 15 to 30 projects and awards amounts usually between \$2,000 and \$50,000

Addendum B is the FY 2009 MFT expense report.

**Addendum A--Wildlife Bureau Management and
Maintenance of Boating Accesses Areas**

Badger Creek Recreation Area 1
Badger Creek Recreation Area 2
Badger Lake
Barringer Slough Wildlife Area
Bartlett Access
Bel Aire Access & Outlet
Big Sioux River Complex
Black Hawk Wildlife Area
Blackhawk Bottoms
Blue Lake
Bluebird Access
Brighton Access
Browns Lake
Center Lake Complex
Christopherson Slough Complex
Clear Lake Wildlife Unit
Cliffland Access
Cone Marsh
Dakota City Access
Dan Green Slough
Deer Island Wildlife Area
Des Moines River Access
Dewey's Pasture Complex
Diamond Lake
Edgewater Beach
Elk Creek Marsh
Elk Lake Wetland Complex
English River Access
Eveland Access
Five Island Lake
Fogle Lake 1
Fogle Lake 2
Fogle Lake 3
Gitchie Manitou
Goose Lake
Grand River Wildlife Unit 1
Grand River Wildlife Unit 2
Great Lakes Wildlife Unit

Hales Slough
Hamburg – Mitchell Access
Hardfish Access
Hawthorn Wildlife Area
Ingham-High Wetland Complex
Iowa Lake 1
Iowa Lake 2
Iowa Lake Access 3
Kattleson Hogsback Complex
Klum Lake
Lake Cornelia Access
Lake Icaria
Lake Icaria Wildlife Area 1
Lake Icaria Wildlife Area 2
Lake Sugema 1
Lake Sugema 2
Little Clear Lake
Little River
Little Sioux Wildlife Area
Little Storm Lake
Lizard Lake
Lower Hamburg Bend
MacCoon Access
McKain Access
Meadow Lake 1
Meadow Lake 2
Miami Lake Access
Middle Decatur Bend
Mississippi River Islands
Missouri River Wildlife Unit
Morse Lake
Mount Ayr Wildlife Area 1
Mount Ayr Wildlife Area 2
Nishnabotna Wildlife Unit
Odessa Wildlife Area
Orleans Access
Pickerel Lake
Prairie Lakes Wildlife Unit
Rainbow Bend Access
Rand Access

Rathbun Wildlife Area
Rathbun Wildlife Unit
Red Cedar Access
Redwing Access
Rice Lake Wildlife Area
Riverton Wildlife Area
Rock Creek Island Preserve
Rock-Sioux Access
Round Lake Wildlife Area
Rubio Access
Rush Lake
Selma Access
Shidepoke Access
Silver Lake
Silver Lake Complex
Skunk River Access
Skunk River Wildlife Area
Snyder Bend
South Skunk River Access
South Twin Lake
Spirit Lake Access
Sugema Wildlife Unit
Tama Beach Access
Thayer Pond Recreation
Three Mile Lake
Three Mile Wildlife Area 1
Three Mile Wildlife Area 2
Tieville Bend
Turkey Run Access
Turtle Bend Wildlife Area
Tuttle Lake Wetland Complex
Twelve Mile Lake
Tyson Bend
Union Mills Access
Upper Decatur Bend
Virgin Lake
Washta Access
Weedland Access
West Fork Access
West Swan Lake

White Horse Access
Wiese Slough Wildlife Area
Williamson Pond
Willow Slough
Willows Access
Winnebago Bend 1
Winnebago Bend 2

Addendum B—MFT 2010 Expenditure Report

Project Name	Federal	MFT	Other	Total Expense
Water Trails Program		\$94,929		\$94,929
Low Head Dam signage		\$2,959	\$11,900	\$14,859
Water Trails/Signage		\$68,014		\$68,014
Honey Creek Resort-Destination Park		\$163,280		\$163,280
Construction Services Transfer		\$188,929		\$188,929
County Cost Share Projects		\$54,961		\$54,961
County Cost Share Projects-CG cost shared	\$28,522	\$28,522		\$57,043
Casino Bay-Marina Improve. Phase I	\$7,824	\$7,824		\$15,647
MFT FEMA-FLOOD OF 08		\$29,312		\$29,312
Minor Projects-Cost Shared	\$38,082	\$38,082		\$76,164
Okoboji-Hwy 9 modern restroom	\$8,037	\$8,037		\$16,075
Emerson Bay Boat Ramp Restroom	\$108	\$108		\$215
Ventura/Lynn Lorenzen Restroom/Parking	\$50,327	\$50,327		\$100,655
Green Valley Ramp Restrooms (2)	\$18,509	\$18,509		\$37,019
Lake Macbride Ramp Restroom/Septic	\$1,365	\$1,365		\$2,731
Walnut Woods Pit Toilet-DM River Ramp	\$10,355	\$10,355		\$20,709
Badger Creek Ramp Restroom	\$11,052	\$11,052		\$22,103
Ramp & Access Renovation General		\$3,961		\$3,961
Red Rock/Elk Rock Ramp & Stalls	\$71,299	\$71,299		\$142,598
Lost Grove Lake non cost shared		\$118,444		\$118,444
Fisheries MFT Projects		\$52,605		\$52,605
Statewide Boat Access Docks		\$100,764		\$100,764
Total Marine Fuel Tax	\$245,479	\$1,123,636	\$11,900	\$1,381,015

*The remaining funds for the FY10 allocation of \$2,300,000 are under contract for the construction of Lost Grove Lake. Construction had commenced before the end of FY10 but no claims for work completed were paid out in that fiscal year.

Addendum C--FISCAL YEAR 2009 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, in order to provide for continued outreach and resources to the citizens of Iowa, the Iowa General Assembly amended Iowa Code Chapter 462A.52 to increase boat registration fees for all types of watercraft, to change the registration cycle, and to begin requiring the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to report on increased revenues and how they are expended until December 31, 2013. This is the third such annual report.

The increased fees are required to be used to control the spread of aquatic invasive species, the administration of enforcement of navigation laws and for water safety upon the inland waters of the state. The mandate required the Department to submit a report to the General Assembly by December 31 of each year beginning in 2007. (An extension for completing the 2009 report was requested until March 15, 2010.) It was directed that the report contain, but is not limited to, summarizing the activities of the Department on:

1. Administering and enforcing programs to control aquatic invasive species
2. Administering and enforcing navigation laws and water safety
3. Amount of revenues collected as a result of fee increases
4. Detail of how the revenues were expended
5. Amount and source of all other funds expended
6. Detail of how the funds were expended
7. The amount and source of other funds expended for the above purposes.

Revenues: Comparisons and projections

When boat fees were increased in the 2005 legislative session, the registration period also was changed from two years to three years. For planning purposes, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources must now plan revenues over three years.

Table 1

Previous Revenues Under Two-year Registration Periods				
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Boat fees	\$2,563,493	\$372,481	\$2,611,295	\$387,908
Federal match	\$1,298,443	\$1,296,070	\$1,411,585	\$1,533,266
TOTAL REVENUES	\$3,861,936	\$1,668,551	\$4,022,880	\$1,921,174

Boat fees generated an average of \$1,483,794 per year (see Table 1) during the last four years of the two-year registration cycle. With fee increases and three years of actual record, boat fees average \$2,480,729 per year (see Table 2) under the three-year registration cycle.

Table 2

Collected Revenues, FY2007 through FY 2009				
	FY 07 (Collected)	FY 08 (Collected)	FY 09 (Collected)	3-Year Collected Revenues
Boat fees	\$6,229,611	\$812,672	\$399,906	\$7,442,189
Federal match	\$1,032,055	\$1,128,654	\$1,458,968	\$3,619,677
TOTAL REVENUES	\$7,261,666	\$1,941,326	\$1,858,874	\$11,061,866

With three years of record of annual actual increase in boat fees, the average increase of boat fees is \$996,935 in additional state revenue per year. A total of \$3,687,288 is available to expend per year in state and federal monies on boating related activities eligible to be funded from the boat registration fees. Federal funds include the safety and education portion and motorboat access portion from the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program, and Aquatic Invasive Species matching funds.

Expenditures: Comparisons and Projections

For the purposes of this report, the final year under the previous fee structure, fiscal year 2006, will be the baseline year to measure future years' expenditures. The state salary adjustment each year will be added to the baseline figure, so current programs remain sustainable. (Please note that past year expenditures have been corrected in FY06, FY07, FY08 and FY09.)

Table 3

General Expenditure Categories				
	Base FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
Printing	\$60,274	\$232,429	\$68,658	\$26,262
Boat Safety	*\$2,036,904	**\$2,595,487	*\$2,803,457	*\$2,911,713
Boat infrastructure maintenance/mgt	\$749,406	\$777,505	\$904,831	\$887,303
Aquatic Invasive Species	\$164,556	\$333,818	\$578,522	\$525,517
Water Trails and Dam Safety	\$10,410	\$58,655	\$135,621	\$179,925
Boater Education	\$0	\$81,591	103,641	103,536
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,021,550	\$4,148,185	\$4,594,730	\$4,634,256

*Includes the coded boating time of full time officers and the time of seasonal water patrol officers, and associated expenses. See Tables 10, 11 and 12.

**In May of 2006, the Department started 7 seasonal Water Patrol Officers in anticipation of the fee increase. Those 7 seasonal costs are counted as the FY07 increase over base in this table. Because the state fiscal year starts July 1, the 7 WPOs are listed in FY06 in Table 11.

Table 4

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY09			
	FY06	FY09	Increase over baseline year
Aquatic Invasive Species program	\$164,556	\$525,517	\$360,961
Expanded Enforcement & Safety programs			
Water Patrol Officers (temporary/seasonal)	*\$0	\$126,768	\$126,768
Patrol Boats	\$65,182	\$38,243	(\$26,939)
Boater Education program		103,536	\$103,536
Water Trails & Dam Public Hazard program	\$10,410	\$179,925	\$169,515
Enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation	\$1,971,722	\$2,746,702	\$774,980
**Boating recreation and safety infrastructure maintenance and management	\$749,405	\$887,303	\$221,825
Printing expenditures	\$60,274	\$26,262	(\$34,012)
TOTAL	\$3,021,550	\$4,634,256	\$1,612,706

*Water patrol officers in FY06 were included in the “baseline enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation.” This report starts tracking WPO additions starting in FY07. Please see the note for Table 3.

**Neither the Law Enforcement Bureau nor the Fisheries Bureau has land management or maintenance capacity. The Wildlife Bureau manages and maintains state motor boat access areas, boat ramps, and docks in cooperation with the other bureaus. Note that 75% of the total is Federal Aid in Sport Fish Motorboat Access funds.

Table 5

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY07-FY09				
FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	Totals
\$3,021,550	\$4,148,185	\$4,594,730	\$4,634,256	Expenditures
	\$1,126,635	\$1,573,180	\$1,612,706	Increase over baseline year
	+\$129,700	+\$576,245	+\$615,771	Comparison to \$996,935 average increase required by code

Over the first three years of the increase authorized by the 2005 legislation, the department has spent over the target increase for boating safety and aquatic invasive species control by +\$1,321,716.

More detailed reporting of program-level expenses follow in this report.